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NAKASONE MENTIONS U.S. DEFENSE ISSUES IN TV TALKS

OW240230 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said in a TV interview videotaped Friday morning that he wants to establish a close personal relationship with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his official visit to Washington next month. In the interview, Nakasone said there are many problems now pending between the two countries.

He said he is in a position to honor 'promissory bills' Japan gave to the United States in the past regarding economic, trade and security problems. It is the greatest regret for him that the Japanese are described as unfair, Nakasone said. If the Americans should see Japan with a wrong view, Japan must frankly show its view to them, he said. And he said he hopes to establish a personal relationship of mutual trust (with President Reagan).

More On U.S. Issues

OW271201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 27, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will seek U.S. President Ronald Reagan's efforts to prevent the congressional passage of the local content bill when he has talks with Reagan in Washington next month. Nakasone disclosed the plan in a new-year interview with a local TV station in his native prefecture of Gumma, videotaped here Monday afternoon.

Nakasone said that Japan must liberalize import quotas for farm products to some extent now that the Japan-U.S. relations have come to the most crucial phase. While protecting domestic farmers, Japan should accept U.S. request for farm trade liberalization to a certain extent, he said.

Nakasone noted a need to increase defense budget, but he described the defense problem as a headache to him because of the current difficult national finance.

On Machine Tool Issue

OW240351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Dec 24, KYODO -- Japan urged President Ronald Reagan Friday to study a Senate resolution carefully before making a decision on whether or not to issue an executive order disqualifying Japanese machine tools from the U.S. investment tax credit. International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka stressed that the resolution supports a petition filed by a U.S. machine tool company which has accused the Japanese of disrupting the U.S. market through an export cartel.

The U.S. machine tool maker also has accused the Japanese of maintaining since April 1978 a minimum price system which it charged was in violation of the U.S. antitrust law.

Yamanaka called on the White House to make a "fair and objective judgment" on the case "purely on the basis of legal analysis" without being affected by political pressures as exemplified by the Senate resolution.

The minister also cautioned that the action as sought by the Florida firm, if taken, will hamper joint efforts by both Japan and U.S. to maintain free trade principles and "trigger similar protectionist actions in other industries and in other countries."

FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS NO INTENTION OF SEEING KIM

OW240018 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 24, KYODO -- A ranking official of the Foreign Ministry indicated Thursday night that the ministry has no intention to seek contacts with South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung in Washington to further Japanese investigation into the 1973 abduction of Kim from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul. He made the indication when asked about the Seoul government's release of Kim from prison and his departure for the United States Thursday night.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, however, has disclosed a plan to question Kim on the abduction case early next year after Kim's health becomes better. The Tokyo police want to ask the questions, even though the Kim case has already been settled politically between the Japanese and South Korean Governments. The police found a former South Korean diplomat, then serving at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, was one of the kidnappers, but the truth of the abduction remains veiled.

Asked about the police plan, Foreign Ministry sources said they believe that the police disclosed the plan merely because they want to demonstrate the existence of a special investigation squad on the incident.

CABINET SESSION ADOPTS FISCAL 1983 BUDGET DRAFT

OW251151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 25, KYODO -- The Finance Ministry Saturday presented to other government ministries and agencies its fiscal 1983 budget draft stressing austerity in the serious state of national finances. The belt-tightening budget proposals, adopted at a specially called evening Cabinet session, emphasized defense and foreign aid while curbing outlays for social security and other domestic programs. The ministry will start negotiations with other ministries and agencies Sunday for minor modifications within a framework set in the proposals.

The budget draft set aside yen 50,379.6 billion (dollar 209.9 billion) for general account expenditures, up 1.4 percent over the initial fiscal 1982 budget. The growth rate was the lowest since 1955 when the general account budget was pared by 0.8 percent from year-before levels. With costs for bond issues and subsidies for local governments excluded, net expenditures represent virtual zero growth at yen 32.619 trillion (dollar 135.9 billion) against yen 32.620 trillion (dollar 135.9 billion) in the current fiscal year.

Appropriations proposed for the fiscal loan and investment program, the so-called second budget under Japan's two-tier spending system, came to yen 20.46 trillion (dollar 85.3 billion), a mere 0.9 percent rise over the previous fiscal year. This was the lowest rate of increase since 1954 when the program was scaled down by 12.5 percent from the previous year.

The new government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has reconfirmed the pledge made by his predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, to reconstruct national finances without a tax hike. But it has abandoned Suzuki's other pledge to end budgetary dependence on deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1984.

As a result, the Finance Ministry, in a bid to cope with expected tax revenue shortages, is planning to float a total of yen 13.345 trillion (dollar 55.6 billion) worth of national bonds in the new fiscal year, beginning next April 1. The proposed bond issue is far greater than the yen 10.44 trillion (dollar 43.5 billion) issued under the original fiscal 1982 budget.

The ratio of bond sales to total revenues thus will rise to 26.5 percent, up 5.5 percentage points from the initial fiscal 1982 budget. The outstanding balance of national bonds will total yen 109.8 trillion (dollar 457.5 billion) at the end of fiscal 1983 (March 1984), topping yen 100 trillion (dollar 417 billion) for the first time.

On the revenue side, the ministry envisaged yen 32.32 trillion (dollar 134.6 billion) in tax revenues, 11.8 percent less than in the initial fiscal 1982 budget. With tax revenues -- the main pillar of government revenue sources -- expected to decline, the ministry managed to raise yen 4.72 trillion (dollar 19.7 billion) in non-tax revenues.

On the side of expenditures, defense spending showed a conspicuous 5.1 percent increase to yen 2.72 trillion (dollar 11.3 billion), according to the budget draft. This boosts the ratio of defense expenditures to gross national product (GNP) to a postwar high of 0.97 percent from 0.93 percent in the fiscal 1982 budget.

Among appropriations items in the general budget account, overseas economic aid was given the highest growth rate of 6.0 percent to yen 499.37 billion (dollar 2.1 billion). There could be some minor changes in the budget proposals as government offices start bargaining Sunday over yen 140 billion (dollar 583 million) set aside for restoration of some of the cuts made in their original spending plans. The government will finalize its budget on December 31 for presentation to the Diet (parliament) in mid-January after putting finishing touches on the Finance Ministry draft.

Other major appropriations proposed in Saturday's budget draft included:

-- Yen 593.6 billion (dollar 2.5 billion) for energy-related projects, up 5.4 percent from the initial fiscal 1982 budget.

-- Yen 6.66 trillion (dollar 27.7 billion) for public works projects, the major factor for economic expansion, showing no increase for the fourth year in a row.

-- Yen 9.13 trillion (dollar 38 billion) for social security, representing a slight 0.5 percent gain over the previous year.

-- Yen 7.32 trillion (dollar 30.48 billion) for tax revenue grants to prefectural governments. This represented a sharp 20.8 percent decline from yen 9.23 trillion (dollar 38.46 billion) in the original fiscal 1982 budget.

DEFENSE AGENCY TO SEEK MORE BUDGET FUNDS

OW251259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Dec 25, KYODO -- The Defense Agency expects Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to make a political decision to substantially increase defense expenditures for fiscal 1983 beyond the level set in the Finance Ministry-drafted budget released Saturday. Agency officials described as extremely severe the draft budget which envisaged only a 5.1 percent, yen 132.3 billion increase compared with the agency's demand for a 7.346 percent hike.

The Finance Ministry failed to appropriate funds for 20 F-15 fighters, 10 P-3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft and a missile-carrying escort ship. Faced with tough negotiations with the Finance Ministry for budgetary restoration, the officials stressed the need to win further increases in defense spending, pointing out that fiscal 1983 is the first year of the agency's five-year defense buildup purchase program.

The officials said Japan should take into full consideration the mounting pressure in the United States for an increase in Japan's defense capability.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT TO USSR

21 Dec Speech in Moscow

SK240916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, at a joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, celebrating the USSR's 60th founding anniversary in Moscow on 21 December — read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades and friends: With authorization, I, first of all, extend warm felicitations and greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the KWP, the Government of the DPRK and the people to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union who are significantly meeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Sixty years ago the Russian working class, who won victory in the October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, accomplished the historic cause of forming the USSR, the first multinational socialist state in the world, together with the peoples of other fraternal nationalities. The formation of the USSR was a brilliant victory of Lenin's national policy and marked an important occasion in strengthening the socialist forces and consolidating and developing the socialist system in the USSR.

V.I. Lenin deepened and developed Marx' idea on national problems, and, setting forth an idea on the real unity of nations in the formation of socialism, put into practice the right national policy to realize it. The success of this policy gave birth to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which enabled the many nations to enjoy for the first time fraternal relations and unity on the principles of equality and to participate in the struggle for socialist construction as equal members. Indeed, the formation of the USSR was a historical event that opened up a broad avenue for the Soviet people to build a new life.

All the nations in the union, ever since they joined it, have firmly united around the CPSU and fought bravely, defeating all the maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad, defending the revolutionary gains with blood. Their strength, above all, was thoroughly demonstrated in the war of their fatherland against the aggression of the Hitler fascists. The entire people of the USSR restored their war-torn economy in a short time, and turned their country into a socialist industrial state equipped with a strong economy, strong national defense and advanced science and technology. The USSR is resolutely struggling in the international community against imperialism and to bring about world peace and security.

The 60 years since the formation of the USSR have been decades of change in which great progress and prosperity have been achieved by the Soviet people. Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov are attaining great successes in their vigorous endeavors to carry out the 11th 5-Year Plan set forth by the 26th party congress. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people and warmly hail them.

Ever since the victory of the October Revolution and the consequent formation of the workers' and farmers' state for the first time on earth, there has been a basic change in the international scene. Socialism crossed the boundary of a single nation and developed on a global scale, and grew and strengthened into a decisive force deterring imperialistic aggression and war policy and guaranteeing world peace and security.

Today the imperialist reactionaries, led by the U.S. imperialists, are resorting to wicked schemes to disrupt socialist countries from within and destroy the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the socialist forces, while maliciously intensifying the anticommunist campaign as never before. The imperialist reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists talk of peace loudly on the surface. In reality, however, they have not discarded their ambition for world domination and are attempting to attain their ambition by force. This, however, is a foolish fantasy. It is the law of historical development that socialism will triumph and imperialism will inevitably perish. Our party and the Government of the DPRK will in the future, as in the past, make positive efforts to repulse the U.S.-led imperialist reactionaries' moves for war and defend world peace and security, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and with all the anti-imperialist independent forces in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Comrades and friends, the arduous yet proud course of the revolution covered by the Korean people has convincingly shown that when the entire people advance, ~~united~~ as firm as a rock around the party and the leader, they can break through any difficulty and victoriously advance the cause of socialism and communism. Our people have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state in a historically short period of time under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP, and are today struggling vigorously to carry out the grand program of socialist economic construction and accelerate the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The greatest national task set forth for the Korean people is to reunify the divided country. That our country has not yet achieved reunification is entirely attributable to the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique. Our country, with its strength of unity, and with the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and peace-loving peoples of the world, will expel the U.S. troops from South Korea and will surely achieve the historical cause of the reunification of the country.

We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the CPSU, the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their invariable support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have consolidated and developed in the course of the protracted common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and communism. Our people value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people, their close neighbor and class brother, and make all efforts to strengthen and develop them.

We believe that the amity and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and the USSR will further strengthen and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples and of the unity of the general socialist forces. Long live the 60th anniversary of the USSR! Long live the immortal fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!

22 Dec Banquet

SK240548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 22 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, staying in the Soviet Union was invited on December 22 to a banquet celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR arranged in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Moscow.

On December 21 the delegation appreciated a music performance celebrating the occasion.

Earlier, on December 20, the delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Red Square, Moscow. Honour guardsmen were standing by the mausoleum.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation, officials of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow; V.E. Dymshits, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; I.I. Akhnyuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and O.A. Chukanov, vice-director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the same day the delegation went round the exhibition showing the successes in the national economy on the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Meeting With Tikhonov

SK240533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, who is heading the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a visit to the Soviet Union to attend celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, met on December 23 Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation. M.S. Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister, and other personages concerned of the Soviet Union were also on hand.

A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Return Home 24 Dec

SK250426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 25 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, returned home on December 24 by plane after visiting the Soviet Union to attend celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, First Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-sok and other personages concerned. It was also met by O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Moscow on December 23.

It was seen off at the airport by V.V. Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; V.E. Dymshits, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.I. Sakhnyuk, member and director of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and O.A. Chukanov, vice-director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

MORE ON USSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Kong Chin-tae's Pyongyang Speech

SK251152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] A Pyongyang meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 21 December.

The flags of our country and the USSR were draped in the front of the meeting site. The meeting was attended by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, secretary of the KWP Central Committee Kim Hwan, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Kim Yong-chae, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Pong-chu, Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Chae-suk, O Mun-han, O Kil-pang, Yi Hyong-chom, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Soviet Embassy, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society and other Soviet guests now staying in our country.

The meeting began with playing of the national anthems of the USSR and our country. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the USSR, the first multinational socialist state in history, was formed on 2 December 1922, under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, he said that the formation of the USSR was a brilliant victory of Lenin's national policy and a great revolutionary gain won by all nationalities of the USSR throughout their bloody struggle.

Since the formation of the union, he said, the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU have consolidated the Soviet socialist system by successfully achieving the historic cause of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, bravely overcoming all trials and difficulties.

He noted that the Soviet people achieved a great victory in the last fatherland liberation war waged against fascist Germany's armed invasion by completely crushing the German fascists and increased the economic potential and defense capabilities of the multinational state and changed the looks of the Soviet republics by rehabilitating and developing the ravaged national economy in a short period of time following the war.

He referred to the fact that, under the leadership of the CPSU, the fraternal Soviet people are today struggling to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress, registering big successes in the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and are actively striving against the aggressive and war maneuvers of the U.S.-led imperialists and for the preservation of world peace and security.

He went on to say: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in the building of socialism and communism and heartily hope that the Soviet Union will further develop and prosper.

Exposing the arms buildup and war maneuvers of the U.S.-led imperialists, he declared: The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the anti-imperialist independent forces to firmly rally themselves in a united front and take joint action against the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves.

As in the past, so in the future, he stated, the Korean people will unite with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive countries of the world and actively struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The friendly relations between the Korean people and Soviet peoples have a deep-rooted history, he said, and stressed: Our people always value the friendship and unity with the Soviet people and make all efforts to constantly strengthen and develop it.

Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim O.V. Okonishnikov spoke next.

He said the birth of the USSR was the fruition of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and a great exploit of the Bolshevik Party, which led the people to the overthrow of the tsarist despotic system.

He said that the founding of the Soviet multinational state and its activities were a vivid embodiment of the idea maintained by V.I. Lenin, who creatively and generally developed the viewpoints of Marx and Engels on the national problem on the basis of scientific analysis of a new era.

Referring in detail to the leaping socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union over the past 60 years since the formation of the USSR, he said: Life has proved that the USSR is a powerful, effective form of union of state of soviet nationalities and minorities.

The USSR supports national liberation movements, actively develops cooperation with countries which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, firmly supports the anti-imperialist tradition of the Nonaligned Movement and cooperates with the struggle of developing countries to reorganize the international economic relations, he said, and went on: Since the international situation has been rendered acute due to the policy of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, the USSR has been implementing all along a strategy of peace and international security, in close cooperation with socialist countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples, and taking realistic, constructive and peaceful initiatives to avert the danger of world war.

Underlining the friendly relations between our two countries, he stated that the line of extensively deepening and enriching the relations with the brotherly DPRK on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism is the principled stand of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

He wished the DPRK working people new, wonderful success under the leadership of the KWP headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in all fields of socialist construction and in the accomplishment of their just cause of reunifying the country independently on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way, upholding the decisions of the sixth party congress.

The meeting ended with the playing of the song "Internationale."

Chongjin Meeting

SK240411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 24 (KCNA) -- A Chongjin meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held Thursday at the Chongjin Municipal Art Theatre.

The meeting was attended by Kim Tu-yong, chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, Yi Yong-pok, secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited to the meeting were G.P. Tarasov, consul, and of officials, of the Soviet Consulate in Chongjin, and Soviet guests staying there.

Speaking first at the meeting, Kim U-hui, vice-chairman of the Chongjin Municipal People's Committee, said that the Soviet people, after winning victory in the October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the first multi-national socialist state in the history of the world.

He pointed out that over the past 60 years the Soviet people in firm unity have turned their once backward country into a powerful state, courageously overcoming all the difficulties and trials.

Today the Soviet people are registering great successes in their endeavours for the fulfilment of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan set forth by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he said, and declared: We wish them greater success in their future struggle.

Referring to the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, he said: We will make all efforts, in the future, too, to further strengthen and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people in various domains.

Soviet Consul G.P. Tarasov spoke next at the meeting. Noting that the formation of the USSR was associated with the name of V.I. Lenin and his activities, the consul said that with the formation of the USSR solid cooperation was attained among socialist nationalities in the union of states.

He dwelt on the successes achieved over the past 60 years by the Soviet people through their heroic endeavours.

The friendly relations between the USSR and Korea are an example of mutual cooperation and help, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism, he declared.

He wished the working people of Chongjin and other working people of Korea new success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan. The Soviet people, he said, support the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country.

A meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held in Najin on December 22.

Wonsan Meeting

SK250902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 25 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held on December 24 at the theatre of the Wonsan Youth House.

Attending the meeting were Kim Kyong-ho, vice-chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Ham Yong-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were the members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society headed by K.B. Balakhmetov, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and minister of education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, staying in our country, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee Kim Chong-hwa and head of the delegation K.B. Balakhmetov spoke at the meeting.

A similar friendship gathering was also held yesterday at Wonsan Agricultural College.

Wonsan Photo Exhibit

SK260905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 26 (KCNA) -- A Soviet photo exhibition opened at the Wonsan Youth House on December 25 to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Attending the opening ceremony were Kim Chong-hwa, chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee, Ham Yong-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

The members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Kazakh Friendship Society staying in our country and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. The attendants saw the photographs on display.

A film show was also held in Wonsan that day on this occasion.

NODONG SINMUN SAYS U.S. MUST RETURN DIEGO GARCIA

SK250434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Pyongyang, December 25 (KCNA) -- The prime minister of Mauritius claimed once again his country's sovereignty over Diego Garcia. Commenting on this NODONG SINMUN today says that this is an inviolable right. The U.S. imperialists must transfer the island to its master, it stresses.

The author of the commentary captioned "Just Demand of Mauritius People" further says: The claim of the Mauritius prime minister was an expression of the firm determination of the Mauritius Government and people to restore their sovereignty, the sacred right of the country and nation, and win territorial integrity and the just demand of the Mauritius people for Diego Garcia and their struggle to have it met fully accord with the interests of the people in this area and other parts of the world for peace and security in the Indian Ocean.

The expansion of the military base and arms buildup in the island by the U.S. imperialists are an encroachment upon the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the region of the Indian Ocean and a grave menace to peace and security in this region.

This is why the Mauritius people and the peoples of the Indian Ocean demands the U.S. imperialists to dismantle their military base in Diego Garcia and return it to the Mauritius people, calling for the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

It is an inviolable right of Mauritius to claim her sovereignty over Diego Garcia. But the U.S. imperialists deny this just demand and refuse to surrender the island. They are, on the contrary, expanding their military base and increasing their aggression forces.

If Diego Garcia is returned to Mauritius and the military base of the U.S. imperialists is removed from the island, a progress will be made in turning the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free, peace zone and guaranteeing peace and security of the countries in this region.

The U.S. imperialists should dismantle their military base in Diego Garcia and return it to Mauritius, its master, as demanded by the peoples of the region of the Indian Ocean and the world peace-loving people, including the Mauritius people.

PARLIAMENTARIANS' MEETING IN SEOUL SCORED

SK260144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 23 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 December commentary: "Act Running Counter to Cause of Peace and Independence"]

[Text] The so-called 10th meeting of the Parliamentarians League of Japan and the South Korean puppets was held in Tokyo on 21 December. Prior to the convocation of the meeting, in their statements sent to the meeting the puppet prime minister and the speaker of the puppet National Assembly clamored that for the cohesion of the Free World nations, friendly and cooperative relations should be deepened and that in the wake of the advent of the new government in Japan a new cooperative system of the United States, Japan and South Korea should be established.

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the meeting, saying that the relations between Japan and South Korea have entered a new stage, the Japanese prime minister clamored that Japan and South Korea should cooperate with each other more closely than ever before and that he would exert all efforts for the early settlement of the issue of Japanese economic cooperation with South Korea.

According to reports, the main topics of the meeting were the appraisal of the situation in and around the Korean Peninsula and security and economic cooperation. After the meeting, a joint statement was issued.

In the joint statement, saying that serious tension still persists on the Korean Peninsula, they uttered the trite balderdash again that the cause of the tension lay in an arms buildup of the North and its threat of southward invasion and cried for strengthened friendly relations.

As is seen in the contents of the topics discussed at the meeting and the joint statement, the meeting of the Parliamentarians' League was a dealing for a new fusion and conspiracy between Japan and South Korea, with a hostile attitude toward our republic as the common denominator.

The abuses they heaped on us with outcries over arms buildup and threat of southward invasion were no more than a sophistry to cover up the criminal nature of this meeting.

In particular, saying that he has a particular intimate feeling toward the new Government of Japan, the chairman of the South Korean side not only expressed his willingness to further strengthen collusive relations with the Japanese ruling circles -- new master-servant relations -- but also begged Japan for aid for security, clamoring about the so-called unity between Japan and South Korea for security. Thus, he completely laid bare to the world his dirty color as a most heinous flunkeyist and traitor.

The puppets have tried not only to get rid of their economic catastrophe by strengthening the subordinate relations with the Japanese reactionaries but also to further build up military potential by dragging in Japanese monopoly capital. Thus, they have tried to pursue military adventure against the northern half of the republic.

At this meeting, consenting to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fabricated assertion of a threat of southward invasion, lawmakers of the Japanese side accepted the puppets' request for economic cooperation in support of their policy of division and war. Thus, the lawmakers of the Japanese side clearly exposed their wild ambition for political and military aggression against South Korea.

The new stage in the Japan-South Korea relations talked about in Japanese ruling circles means a new stage in their political and military collusion with South Korea. It goes without saying that the criminal collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries is a product of the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Korea and Asia and strictly serves this strategy.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists seek to complete the triumvirate military alliance system of the United States, Japan and South Korea by dominating Japan and keeping a tight hold on South Korea and thus strengthening the military collusion between them.

The danger of the meeting of the Parliamentarians League lies precisely in the fact that the meeting served to strengthen this military collusion.

The collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppets which is becoming intensified at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and with their encouragement runs counter to peace in Korea, Japan and Asia and to the cause of independence of the people in this region.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must renounce the treasonous and treacherous acts against the fellow countrymen with the backing of the outside forces and step down from power as demanded by the South Korean people.

Japan must not encourage the South Korean puppets who are scheming for division and war and must not do things obstructive to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

GOVERNMENT AMNESTIES KIM TAE-CHUNG, OTHERS

SK240502 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] With the approach of the year's end and the new year, the government released today with suspended sentences a total of 48 persons involved in a series of cases which occurred before the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, including the Kwangju incident and the Kim Tae-chung conspiracy of rebellion. It also released on a special parole or provisional release a total of 1,158 ordinary prisoners whose prison records have been excellent.

Here is the announcement by Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui:

[Begin recording] With the approach of the year's end and the new year, the government has decided to show special leniency by releasing with suspended sentences on 24 December a total of 48 persons involved in a series of cases which occurred before the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, including the Kwangju incident and the Kim Tae-chung conspiracy of rebellion case, from prisons nationwide in order to give them the opportunity to participate in the new era.

The following are included among the 48 persons who have been released, with their sentences suspended: 8 persons involved in the Kim Tae-chung conspiracy of rebellion case; 12 persons involved in the Kwangju incident; 7 persons involved in the People's Revolutionary Party case; 6 persons involved in the National Democratic Students' Union case, and 15 persons who violated martial law.

Among them, Kim Tae-chung was released on 23 December and left for the United States for personal medical treatment.

Such leniency by the government is a political decision of His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan based on humanitarianism to eradicate the remnants of the old era and achieve national unity. It fully reflects the will of the Fifth Republic to embody a democratic, welfare state and a just society.

Along with this, the government has decided to take lenient measures -- special parole or provisional release -- toward a total of 1,158 ordinary prisoners whose prison records have been excellent, who show clear signs of repentance, and who are judged to have a full capacity of adapting themselves to the society. Included among those to be released on a special parole are one ordinary life-timer and a total of 25 prisoners who are serving long-term sentences of over 10 years. They are exemplary prisoners whose prison behavior has been extremely satisfactory. Repenting deeply for their past crimes, they cooperated positively in correctional work by setting an example for others.

In the future, the government will also expand the opportunity of leniency to the remaining prisoners if they sincerely repent of their past wrongdoings and if it is judged that they would not commit crimes again, so they can return to their homes and society early.

In conclusion, we expect that the convicted persons who have been given the grace of release on this occasion, including those whose sentences are suspended, will repent and reform themselves and lead in the vanguard in the building of a democratic and welfare state and the pan-national ranks for national reconciliation. [end recording]

That was the announcement by Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui. Those who were involved in the Kim Tae-chung conspiracy of rebellion case and released today are: Kim Tae-chung; former Korea University Professor Yi Mun-yong Rev Mun Ik-hwan; (Cho Sung-u), former senior student of Korea University; (Yi Sin-pom), former senior student of Seoul National University [SNU]; (Yi Hae-chang), former junior student of the SNU; (Song Ki-won), former senior student of Chungang University; and (Sol Hun), former senior student of Korea University.

The following are 12 persons who were involved in the Kwangju incident and released: Chong Tong-yon, former senior at Chonnam National University [CNU]; (Pae Yong-chu), car driver; (Pak No-chong), pressman; (Pak Nam-son), car driver; (Kim Chung-pae), former junior at Choson University; (Yun Song-min), furniture maker; (Chong Sang-yong), company employee; (Ha Yong-yol), factory worker; (Yun Chae-kun), factory worker; (So Man-sok), unemployed; (Ho Kyu-chong), former sophomore at Choson University, and (Han Sang-sop), former junior at CNU.

Those who were involved in the People's Revolutionary Party case and released total seven persons, including (Chon Chang-il), employee of the Kukdong Construction Co.

Those who violated the martial law are 15 persons including (Cho Tae-won), former student of Pusan National University, and (Yi Ho-yol), former graduate student at SNU.

Those who were involved in the National Democratic Students' Union case are six persons, including (Yun Song-ku), former junior at SNU, (Choe Kyon-hwan), former junior at Songgyungwan University.

Each political party, such as the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korean Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP] largely welcomed the government's large-scale leniency measure.

(Yi Chung-yol), deputy spokesman of the DJP, said that he welcomes President Chon Tu-hwan's wise and resolute decision to eradicate the unfortunate legacy of the period before the inauguration of the Fifth Republic and to make a turning point for a new national harmony. He commented that on the basis of the atmosphere of stability and reconciliation achieved among the people, we are determined to make an energetic stride forward toward becoming an advanced nation by pooling the opinions and wisdom of all walks of life.

(So Chong-won), deputy spokesman of the DKP, said that he, along with all people, welcomes the release on parole for those involved in the Kwangju incident and the Kim Tae-chung case. He noted that he believes the release of the prisoners, especially those involved in the Kwangju incident, not only helps heal the wounds of the residents in that area but also will serve as a fundamental opportunity for national reconciliation. KNP spokesman (Yi Sung-il) said that he especially welcomes the fact that those involved in the Kwangju incident are included in this governmental leniency measure, and he believes that this measure will serve as an opportunity for further developing national harmony. He said that all people should embrace with a warm heart those who have recently been released so that they can actively participate in social development.

Spokesman of the Independent Lawmakers' Fraternity Group (Kim Sun-kyu) said that the government's large-scale leniency measure substantiates through practice that it has confidence in eradicating the remnants of the old era and creating a new one. He commented that he expects that those who were given the favor of amnesty and release will volunteer to devote themselves and render services to the development of the state and the society.

YONHAP Comments

SK240951 Seoul YONHAP in English 0939 GMT 24 Dec 82

["News Analysis" -- YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government's Christmas amnesty has manifested firm determination to heal the scars of the "old era" by embracing so-called "dissidents" of the past age, political observers here said Friday. The observers said the government had already suspended Dec. 16 the 20-year prison term of former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, widely known both at home and abroad for his activities as dissident leader, allowing him to leave Dec. 23 for the United States to seek medical treatment.

Broader government acts of leniency affecting other dissidents serving prison terms in connection with a series of incidents that took place during the rule of the late President Pak Chong-hui, were anticipated to follow the measure taken for Kim, the observers pointed out. Since the launching of the Fifth Republic of President Chon Tu-hwan in early 1981, the government has on 10 occasions granted clemency to those convicts involved in Kim Tae-chung's seditious conspiracy case and the May 1980 Kwangju civil disturbance case.

It is especially noteworthy that the government amnesty went even to those involved in the outlawed People's Revolutionary Party case and the National Democratic Student's Union case, both subjects too touchy to mention in general conversation, the observers noted.

In the People's Revolutionary Party case, erupted in April 1974, 22 leftists from various walks of life were found guilty of overthrowing the government [as received] by force. The National Democratic Student's Union, organized in September 1977, involved 26 discontented college students who were sentenced to life imprisonment or two to ten years in prison in February, 1982, on charges of conspiracy to topple the government.

The observers attributed the government measure to its indomitable will to sweep away the undesirable "dregs" of the past and include everyone of its constituents without exception in the building of "a new era."

Pointing out the remarks of government spokesman Yi Chin-hui that "The government is ready to extend such leniency to convicts who have exhibited true repentance for their wrongdoings," the observers predicted that clemency for the 47 dissidents released would be extended to include their reinstatement.

In addition, the government measure is expected to counteract North Korea's attempts to slander the South in international forums over human rights issues as well as to boost the image of the Seoul government, which was unduly trampled by some Western countries, the observers said.

ROK, TURKEY CONCLUDE BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

SK240220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 24 (YONHAP) -- Turkey and South Korea have agreed to conclude bilateral agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and protection of investments, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The agreement was reached during a two-day meeting of the Korean-Turkish Joint Committee, which coincided with the state visit to South Korea of Turkish President Kenan Evren Dec. 20-23. South Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi and Turkish Minister of State for External Economic Relations Sermet R. Pasin led their respective delegations to the committee meeting.

According to the announcement, the committee also agreed:

- to expand bilateral trade and promote joint ventures in electronics and textiles
- to establish regular air and maritime transportation routes between Turkey and South Korea
- to cooperate in the markets of third countries, and
- to participate in each other's development projects and to hold the first meeting of a non-governmental Korean-Turkish Economic Cooperation Committee in 1983.

REPORTS ON HENG SAMRIN DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

Delegation Attends Celebration

BK240909 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee held celebrations to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR at the Kremlin at 1100 on 21 December. Attending were over 5,000 delegates representing the 15 republics and all nationalities in the Soviet Union. There were also approximately 150 delegates representing communist and workers parties of the socialist states and national liberation movements throughout the world. Among these were 60 delegations led by the general secretaries or first secretaries of communist and workers parties. The KPRP delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin also attended the celebrations.

On the same day, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin paid tribute at Lenin's Mausoleum and laid wreaths at the tomb of heroic combatants in the Kremlin.

Andropov-Heng Samrin Meeting

BK250602 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0423 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Dec (SPK) -- The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, received in Moscow on Friday, 24 December, the general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Heng Samrin.

Yuriy Andropov stated that the CPSU and the Soviet people will always make common cause [se solidarisen] with the Kampuchean people who have achieved success in national reconstruction.

Yuriy Andropov and Heng Samrin discussed development in Kampuchea-USSR cooperation and some international questions. They gave priority to the situation in Southeast Asia and around Kampuchea. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Delegation Returns 25 Dec

BK251142 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] After attending the celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR in Moscow, the high-level party and government delegation of the PRK, led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, returned home at 1300 on 25 December.

Present at Pochentong Airport to greet the delegation were, among others: Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Chan Chhin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of interior; and other comrades members of party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, assistants to ministers, directors general, cadres, employees and workers from various ministries and offices, as well as a large crowd of Phnom Penh inhabitants.

Comrade Oleg Bostorin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Kampuchea, and other diplomats from various friendly countries were also present.

During the stay in the Soviet Union, our high-level delegation attended the festive meeting marking the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR in Moscow and made a speech on that occasion.

Afterwards, it had warm and cordial talks with Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and met with a number of fraternal delegations.

Soviet Leaders Affirm Support

BK260720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Dec (SPK) -- Leaders of the Soviet Union have renewed their support for the PRK.

In a message sent to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR stressed:

Guided by the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union continues to further consolidate the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the PRK, for the benefit of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and in the interest of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS USSR'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

BK230010 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK) -- "The party and the people of the land of Angkor regard the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR as the strengthening and development of the love for peace and socialism by all mankind," affirmed Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council.

A solemn meeting has held this morning in Phnom Penh under the sponsorship of the KUFNCD National Council to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Present on the presidium of honor were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the front's National Council; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Chan Chinn, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [title as received] and minister of finance; and Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat [title as received] and minister-chairman of the Committee for the Control of State Affairs.

Oleg Bostorin, USSR ambassador to Kampuchea, and V. Dvoryakovskiy, chairman of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association and head of the visiting association's delegation, were also present on the presidium. Members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea were also present there.

In a speech Chairman Chea Sim said: Six decades have passed since the founding of the USSR, the first multinational, federal and united state of the worker-peasant class in the world. It has been a short period of time, but the work and importance of this primordial event are very significant and precious not only for the peoples living in Soviet territory, but for all workers of this and future generations. The history of this era shows that the land of October is now the vanguard of the forces of peace and progress and of all workers fighting for a bright future.

On this solemn occasion, all peoples of the world regard the existence of the land of Lenin with feelings of satisfaction, admiration and high appraisal, for the great successes of the Soviet Communist Party and people are a symbol of hope, freedom, peace, prosperity and happiness, which are the fervent aspirations of mankind.

The Kampuchean people celebrate with joy and great admiration the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR together with the Soviet people, the peoples of socialist countries, progressive forces and all workers in the world. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and people are very proud, for the political line victoriously implemented by the Soviet Communist Party and people is used as a source of encouragement and as a good road for their progress. Our party and people are very optimistic of victory in the future.

On this same occasion, the party and people of the land of Angkor regard this solemn anniversary as the strengthening and development of the love for peace and socialism by all mankind. The 60 years of existence of the USSR is an event which clearly reflects the amazing evolution of Soviet history and the great successes of the policy of proletarian internationalism and the policy of nationalities pioneered by great Lenin and implemented by the CPSU, and of the constant forward march of socialism, which is full of brilliant experiences.

Indeed, the USSR, which is presently a united family of republics equal in rights, and which has social-political unity and a rock-like ideology and is building communism together, has as its origin the great October Socialist Revolution, which smashed the yoke of oppression and gave the Soviet people freedom, democracy, equality, true happiness and the right to be the masters of their own destiny, of state power and of their fatherland.

This fundamentally new community of the Soviet people is founded on the basis of the indestructible alliance of the worker-peasant-intelligentsia class. The life of this community is the result of the ever growing internationalization of economic life and all branches of social life and the general development in the Soviet Union.

The great role of determinant factor in the triumph of the Soviet fatherland's existence goes to the CPSU, the true Marxist-Leninist party and the intrepid vanguard force which bases itself on a close scientific analysis of national structures, sets a just and clear-sighted political line, tightly unites nations and ethnic groups, and ties itself to the cohesiveness of various people under the banner of proletarian internationalism in order to build socialism and communism. In the history of mankind, no social doctrine and no strategy or tactic of any political party has been applied as victoriously and within as short a period of time as has been done in the USSR.

The 60 years of triumph of the USSR give complete evidence of the justness and vitality of the Leninist policy and show that only the socialist regime, the power of the working class and its alliance can entirely ensure the concrete application of the ideological concepts of equality, social justice and real freedom of the workers as well as democracy, fraternal cooperation, and firm internationalist solidarity of the peoples and ethnic groups.

At the stage of advanced socialism, the social aspects of the policy of the CPSU and Soviet state have acquired an even greater importance. National conditions have broadened and become more apparent. All the people of the USSR are marching toward progress and prosperity. The establishment of social equality has proved to be excellent. Following Lenin's instructions, the CPSU always attaches great importance to the raising of the ideological standard and social activities, of the standard of general culture and the "conscience" of the multinational working class in the USSR in order to strengthen its role in the search for solutions to the key problems in today's internal and external policy.

The economic development, social relations and modern scientific-technological revolution in the conditions of advanced socialism have further enlarged the foundations of internationalism and the lifestyle of Soviet citizens. The process of internationalization has spread to all branches of the socioeconomic, cultural and collective organizations of the workers and in the families. The task of the entire people is to defend peace and strengthen the defense capability of the USSR. The unity of the Soviet people, clearly demonstrated during the great patriotic war, has become increasingly strong at the present time. It is true that all tasks of the 11th "1981-1985" 5-year plan set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the food program for the 1981-1990 period will be successfully carried out, further enabling the heightening of the USSR's power in the international arena.

At present, the brilliant experiences of the Soviet Communist Party and people in the implementation of national relations have been taken into consideration by all countries of the five continents. The new forms of these relations, which provide genuine equality in rights, mutual assistance and close, multifaceted cooperation among the peoples and nations in the Soviet Union, have exercised a great influence on international relations, particularly relations between states.

Good relations have taken clear shape in the socialist community. Basing itself on the principle of socialist internationalism, the USSR has brought its wholehearted assistance to fraternal socialist countries, enabling them to victoriously overcome all the difficulties in building and defending their revolutionary gains and to foil all acts of sabotage, subversion and oppression by U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries. This position of the USSR has encouraged the majority of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting for the safeguarding of their national independence, freedom and the right to choose their own socioeconomic regime.

On the other hand, at this time there are many class and social problems and problems concerning colonialism and racism that all peoples of the world must solve together regardless of social regimes and national and historical peculiarities. Particularly, the struggle against war and the arms race, the strengthening of detente and the development of international cooperation to promote economic progress for the benefit of raising the living standard of all people and urgent tasks.

It is in this sense that all mankind highly appreciates the incessant struggle of the USSR in striving to hold aloft the Leninist policy of peace in order to keep mankind away from the holocaust of a nuclear war, to safeguard peace and to ensure progress for all people. All initiatives of the USSR for peaceful coexistence and disarmament, which were put forward in the peace program for the 1980's, and the new proposals raised at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly and especially the pledge of not being the first to use nuclear weapons bear historic importance for the benefit of mankind for the present generation as well as for future ones.

These sensible and highly responsible activities of the USSR are entirely different from the aggressive, belligerent, adventurist and very dangerous policy of the imperialists and international reactionaries. This fact shows that the USSR is the bulwark of world peace and that socialism and peace are inseparable.

On the situation in Kampuchea, Chairman Chea Sim stressed: Our splendid land of Angkor, although now becoming a proletarian state of the worker-peasant class, has been through the bitterest stage of its history. Party members, cadres, combatants and our people have made sublime sacrifices for independence, peace, freedom, democracy and socialism. When they were in power, the feudalists, bureaucrats, colonialists, bourgeoisie and reactionaries plunged our country into abysses.

Our people lived in slavery, misery, obscurantism, oppression and without freedom or social justice.

The influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the establishment of the first proletarian state in the world and the influence of Vietnam's August revolution and the fraternal Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance were a source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the French colonialists for their independence.

Che Sim talked about the history of the founding in 1951 of the Proletarian Party in Kampuchea -- an offspring of the world communist forces, particularly of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the victory of the Kampuchean revolution over the French colonialists, the struggles against the U.S. war of aggression, which was crowned with the common final victory of the Indochinese peoples in 1975, permitting the land of Angkor to advance toward socialism in the same manner as the other two fraternal Indochinese countries.

However, Che Sim went on to say, the Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique usurped the revolutionary gains of our people, implementing Maoism and turning our fatherland into a sea of blood and tears. It sowed chauvinism, brazenly opposed the socialist community and waged a war of aggression against the SRV. This traitorous clique sold itself cheaply and unconditionally to the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists.

The bitter result of the campaign against scientific socialism foolishly launched by the genocidal regime is that in only a little more than 3 years more than 3 million Kampucheans were slaughtered and the national infrastructures -- economic, social, administrative, health, cultural and so on-- were completely destroyed or upset.

Thanks to the proletarian internationalist cooperation of Vietnam and to the support of the socialist community, the genocidal Pol Pot clique was toppled on 7 January 1979. This brilliant victory opened a new historic page of Kampuchean society and gave our people independence, freedom, democracy and the right to be the true masters of their destiny.

During the past 3 years, our country has been rapidly revived from scratch. Kampuchean society has taken a new outlook, and state power has been established, consolidated and developed from the central to the grassroots level. The people enjoy equality, freedom and true democracy guaranteed by the constitution stemming from the will of the people. The ethnic groups, which during the former were oppressed and persecuted, have found a new identity and are actively participating in national construction and defense.

Our Fourth KPRP Congress determined for the new period of the Kampuchean revolution the task of making the country progress through a period of transition toward socialism following the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Likewise, the national reconstruction in all fields, particularly facilities accorded to agricultural production, the restoration of factories, the building of a new culture and the consolidation and expansion of social order and revolutionary power constitute the primordial objective.

Presently, our people are carrying out the resolutions of the party congress, thus turning our fatherland -- destroyed by the genocidal regime -- into a flourishing country. The prestige of the PRK rises incessantly in the international arena. The successes won are due to the just and clear-sighted political line of our party, to the confidence of our people in the revolutionary power and their determination to overcome all difficulties, to the solidarity and firm internal unity and also to the aid and support given in the spirit of proletarian internationalism by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Brilliant successes won by the Kampuchean party and people during the past over 3 years bear a great significance, thus ensuring a radiant future for the Kampuchean society. The progress of the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible. It is a hard blow against the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, ASEAN reactionaries and their lackeys who try to sabotage the revolution of the Indochinese countries, to block the development of the new Kampuchean society, and to make the situation in Southeast Asia more tense. Thus far all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes have been successively foiled. Although they have set up the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, grouping traitors Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan together, they have exercised no influence on the progress of our revolution.

The defense belt along our border has been further strengthened. Our heroic combatants in collaboration with the heroic Vietnamese Army have never allowed the Sihanouk, Son Sann or Khieu Samphan bands living on Thai territory and maintained by the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, Thailand, Singapore and other ASEAN reactionaries to cause trouble to the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

We always have the good will to live on good terms with Thailand as well as with other ASEAN countries. But it is Thailand and some other ASEAN countries which, at the instigation of Beijing and Washington, have not at all contributed to the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, they have intensively pushed ASEAN and Indochina toward confrontation and have deeply interfered militarily and diplomatically in the internal affairs of the PRK. Such acts are intolerable.

It must be understood that the supply of arms to the Sihanouk-Son Sann-Khieu Samphan group represents a potential threat to the existence of the PRK, to which the Kampuchean party, government and people are vehemently opposed.

At the present time, there is only one Kampuchean problem: to put an end to the interference in the internal affairs of the PRK by Beijing, Washington, Bangkok, Singapore and the ASEAN reactionaries. The key solution to the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border as well as the tense situation in Southeast Asia as a whole rests in this fact: Will the ASEAN countries return to the road of negotiations proposed by the sixth conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers? For us, we always greet the genuine and constructive negotiation initiatives aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation contributing to safeguarding world peace.

In this sense, the PRK is of the opinion that the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations constitutes a great contribution to peace and detente in Southeast Asia as well as in the rest of Asia and the world. We sincerely greet these famous initiatives. Availing itself of this occasion, the government of the PRK repeats its good will expressed in the declaration of the sixth Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference. We are always ready to sign a nonaggression treaty with the PRC to establish peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

What is encouraging to us is that Kampuchea's revolutionary cause is intensely supported in the international arena. The Kampuchean people look at their future with optimism, because the Kampuchean revolution is part and parcel of world revolution. Now, as in the future, the great successes of the Kampuchean people are closely linked with the unreserved and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries as well as the progressive peoples in the world.

The Kampuchean people treasure in their memory these good services and always express their gratitude to the Soviet Union, which accorded firm support and assistance to them in their struggle for national salvation against the U.S. imperialists and genocidal clique and which is giving them fraternal and active assistance at present to create favorable conditions for the Kampuchean people to progress toward socialism.

The Kampuchea-USSR friendship which is developing and strengthening further with each passing day contributes not only to the strengthening and development of the cooperative bonds between the two countries for the benefit of the two peoples, but also to the consolidation of socialism in Indochina and to the encouragement of the struggle for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. No force can break the fraternal feelings between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. Rain or shine, the Soviet people are always on the side of the Kampuchean people.

We always recall that the USSR was one of the first socialist countries which recognized the PRK and that it has brought enormous aid to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Moreover, it has created favorable conditions for national reconstruction in all fields, enabling the Kampuchean people to advance rapidly toward progress and to defend themselves effectively against all sabotage maneuvers of external reactionaries.

The Kampuchean-USSR joint communique dated 5 February 1980 remains the compass of cooperation which is developing further in all fields between the two countries. The good will of all Kampucheans is to try to act in such a manner that the traditional friendship between Kampuchea and the USSR keeps blossoming with each passing day. The great victories and brilliant experiences of the Soviet Communist Party and people will always be a source of encouragement for the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and people in their efforts to build a sound, prosperous and glorious society.

Under the leadership of the KPRP and of the government, our people, while following the revolutionary example of the Soviet people, will always strengthen their national unity. They are determined to overcome all difficulties, to foil all sabotage maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in connivance with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and to pool all their physical and moral forces to restore and develop the economy, normalize the life of the people, and strengthen the new regime.

As a true Marxist-Leninist party, the KPRP has drawn up a just political line, has held aloft the two banners of genuine patriotism and solidarity of proletarian internationalism -- particularly the militant solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries -- and has strengthened the alliance of the three Indochinese countries. Our people and our army as a whole are resolute to strictly implement the political line of the party and regard it as a factor ensuring the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

In his speech, Oleg Bostorin affirmed that the 60th anniversary of the USSR is a "testimony to the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalist policy and historic achievements of socialism." Oleg Bostorin recalled the founding of the USSR and talked about the economic successes in the USSR during the past 60 years.

He denounced the United States which intends to unleash a "crusade" against the USSR. The aggressive designs of imperialism force us, together with fraternal socialist countries, to give permanent attention to the maintenance of our defense capability at a necessary level despite the fact that military rivalry is not our choice. The world without arms, that is the ideal of socialism, stated Oleg Bostorin, who added:

The peace program for the 1980's worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress and completed with peace initiatives of the Soviet party and state shows the real and constructive path to follow: to reduce the risks of a new war, deepen detente, and develop a broad cooperation between states of different social systems.

He went on to say: Now, as in the past, the principal task of the CPSU and Soviet Government remains to care about consolidating the socialist community. The Soviet Union tirelessly declares in favor of the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries, including the PRC. It goes without saying that the normalization of relations with the PRC will never be made at the expense of other countries' interests and the interests of our friends.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is to ensure a durable peace and defend the rights of peoples to independence and social progress. One of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy remains the solidarity with the states which have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and with the peoples who defend their independence.

Accomplishing their internationalist duty, the glorious sons of the SRV, together with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army which is strengthening with each passing day, have established a strong bulkwork against all kinds of renegades who, with the aid of the imperialist forces and external reactionaries, have created the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and who nurture the illusions of restoring the unpopular genocidal regime in the country.

Along with other fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union contributes to the rebirth of the ancient land of Angkor. In conformity with the concluded agreements, the USSR will grant the PRK, for a period up to 1985, assistance in the construction and operation of 50 different projects. We have no doubt that the PRK will obtain new successes and that its positions in the international arena will further strengthen.

BOU THANG, CHAN SI AT DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING

BK250942 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK) -- The Ministry of Defense recently held in Phnom Penh a summing-up meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Defense Bou Thang. KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member Chan Si attended the meeting.

Bou Thang expressed satisfaction at cadres' and combatants' efforts to defend the country against the enemy's acts of sabotage and provocation instigated by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. He expressed his profound thanks to cadres and combatants of fraternal Vietnam who, with the KPRAF, have thwarted the enemy's maneuvers in a timely manner, thus contributing to Kampuchea's development.

Deputy Defense Minister Tea Banh reported on work finished in 1982 and the tasks for 1983. He was pleased with the successes of the People's Revolutionary Army in defending territorial integrity, in its agitation work among the masses, and in the build-up of its forces. The meeting discussed the report and agreed on an emulation drive to fulfill next year's tasks.

On this occasion, Chairman Chan Si advised the armed forces of Kampuchea to take care to develop its forces to achieve the objectives set by the party and strengthen the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity.

LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

Phomvihan-Souphanouvong Message

BK270539 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1330 GMT 26 Dec 82

["Text" of 20 December greetings message jointly sent by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] On the glorious occasion of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, we extend warm congratulations and best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people.

The founding of the USSR after the historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the 65th anniversary of which was recently celebrated, was a significant event. It opened up a glorious future toward progress and prosperity for the various nationalities in Russia. The emergence and development of the USSR proved that the various nationalities living in the Soviet Union were the genuine masters of their country. It was the great victory of the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy -- a fine example for the settlement of complex nationalities problems. It clearly showed the strong bond of friendship and complete equality among all nationalities and tribes which joined in successfully building socialism and which are currently building the material and technical bases of communism.

Over the past 60 years, under the talented leadership of the honorable and glorious Leninist party, the various nationalities in the Soviet Union, in a spirit of solidarity, mutual love and wholehearted assistance, have bravely overcome numerous difficulties and trials, creating a great leap forward from a centuries-old state of backwardness, mass illiteracy and moral coercion in the past to the apex of science, technology and culture. These achievements could have been greater if the countless sacrifices in life and property of the Soviet people of all nationalities had not been wasted during the great war to defend the fatherland, protect the socialist system and save mankind from the disasters of fascist slavery. Since then, thanks to the industrious and creative labor of the Soviet people of all nationalities, the Soviet Union has developed to attain a new high level of social progress, managed to develop strong economic and national defense potentials and leads the world in scientific, technical and cultural development, and in other spheres.

The great achievements recorded by the Soviet people clearly show the heightened status of the Soviet Union in the international arena and its increasing influence in the development of the international situation, thereby greatly encouraging the various nations struggling for national liberation, national independence, peace, and social progress.

The various resolutions of the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses, which outlined strategies for the development of Soviet society as well as domestic and foreign policies for the party in building and developing socialism, and the new constitution promulgated in 1977 centrally reflect the development of the Soviet state and society and are a line for the Soviet party and people to achieve their lofty goal of communist construction.

The Lao people of all tribes, who are advancing along the path of socialism and are concentrating their efforts on fulfilling the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, are very proud of the fraternal great Soviet people and of the Leninist party which has always cared for and given support and assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary cause in a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism.

On behalf of the LPRP, the SPC, the government and the entire people of Laos, we would like to express deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet, the government and the fraternal Soviet people.

We wish the great Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, successor of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's cause, as its general secretary, great successes in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, carrying out the 11th 5-year economic and social development plan and in ensuring a higher standard of living for the people. We hope that they will continue to develop their role as the pillar of the world socialist system, the diamond fortress of peace and the reliable prop for the world revolution.

May the time-honored, fine traditions of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union be further strengthened and blossom.

Leaders Receive Soviet Thanks

BK270949 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Vientiane, December 27 (KPL) -- K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently received a message of thanks from the Executive Committee of the CPSU CC, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet party and state thank the Lao leaders for the latter's message of thanks on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Besides formulating sincere thanks, the Soviet party and state's leaders further confirmed that the fraternal relations and the effective cooperations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries -- based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- and will be further consolidated and developed for the interests of peace and socialism.

LAO DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS VRA ANNIVERSARY

0W222347 Hanoi VNA in English 1914 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- Lao Defence General Khamtai Siphandon has sent greetings to Vietnamese Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung on the 38th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces.

The Lao defence minister praised the great victories of the Vietnamese Armed Forces in the past struggle against foreign aggressors and in national construction at present.

Khamtai Siphandon said: "The Vietnam People's Armed Forces have fulfilled their proletarian international obligations toward the Lao and Kampuchean peoples who regard Vietnamese people's assistance as an important contribution to the safeguard of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world."

He reaffirmed the need to further strengthen the great, special militant solidarity between the two armies and countries.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1972 B-52 BOMBING

OW260851 Hanoi VNA in English 0831 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- A 30,000 strong meeting was held at the Municipal Theater Square here today to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. strategic air strike.

On the presidium of the rally were Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defense; Le Van Luong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Mayor Tran Vy; and other officials.

Addressing the meeting, Le Van Luong recalled the glorious exploits made by the Hanoi population in their courageous fight against the U.S. air blitz in 12 days and nights 10 years ago. He called on the Hanoians to bring into play their heroic tradition in national defence to contribute actively to making Hanoi ever more beautiful and worthy of its position as the capital city of Socialist Vietnam.

Representatives of an army unit and an industrial enterprise in Hanoi took the floor to express their determination to make yet bigger achievements in socialist construction and national defence, especially in the building of the capital city in response to the Hanoi party committee's call.

LE DUAN HOLDS TALKS WITH ANDROPOV IN MOSCOW

OW240749 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held talks with his Soviet counterpart, Y.V. Andropov, in Moscow yesterday.

They discussed important matters concerning the two communist parties, various international problems, and the situation in Southeast Asia. The two leaders stressed the determination of the two parties to further promote the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. Their talks took place in a warm atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

SOVIET UNION FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Truong Chinh at Hanoi Exhibit

BK240922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Recently, Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, viewed the exhibition entitled: "Following Lenin's Path of Proletarian Internationalism" jointly organized by the Ho Chi Minh Museum and the Soviet Central Lenin Museum on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. Ha Huy Giap, head of the Ho Chi Minh Museum, guided Chairman Truong Chinh in viewing the exhibition.

The chairman viewed pictures depicting the economic, cultural and social achievements which the Soviet Union has scored since its founding. He paused for a while before a big portrait of Lenin, the great leader of the international working class and the founder of the first worker-peasant state in the world. He said: Lenin applied Marxism to the Russian revolution creatively and established the Leninist doctrine on the nationality question. The founding of the USSR was the brilliant victory of this doctrine. The USSR is composed of many republic countries of major and minor nationalities which have coexisted in equality and helped one another to build a new society -- the socialist and communist society.

A highly complex situation developed in the wake of the initial victory of the Russian October Socialist Revolution: Civil strife broke out and the country was surrounded by the imperialist countries from all directions. Despite this, Lenin led the revolution successfully and founded the USSR. This historic victory has created a very splendid friendly and fraternal relationship among the union's nationalities which have joined together in building a powerful Soviet Union and a new socialist, peaceful, free and happy life.

The exhibition of the achievements made by the Soviets over the past 60 years under the CPSU's leadership makes us think a great deal about the development of the world of tomorrow when capitalism and the imperialists will no longer exist, when there will be no more war and when peace will be consolidated eternally.

We can imagine a united socialist republic with its unified economic structural elements supporting each other in development and with a policy of achieving close solidarity and friendship with all nations in the world.

President Ho Chi Minh was the first Vietnamese Communist who espoused Marxism-Leninism, founded our party and led our people in waging a successful national democratic people's revolution, advancing toward carrying out the socialist revolution and building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

The Soviet proletarian revolution and the Soviet land are always a banner that encourages our people to advance. The fresh and brilliant Soviet image attracted us right at the initial stage of our revolution, and our party and people have learned a great lesson from the Soviet revolution.

Chairman Truong Chinh sincerely thanked the central Lenin Museum and urged the Vietnamese museum personnel to actively engage in scientific study and research in order to fulfill their tasks more satisfactorily.

Literature Institute Seminar

OW250136 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- A seminar has just been held under the auspices of the Institute of Literature and the Vietnam Writers' Association on the 65th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. On this occasion, the Institute of Literature organized talks on the achievements of Soviet literature at a number of libraries and clubs in Hanoi.

On the morning of December 23, the Hanoi Teachers College held a meeting to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

Cuu Long Province, south of Ho Chi Minh City, also held talks on the achievements of the U.S.S.R., showed films, organized song and dance festivals, sports competitions and other activities for the same purpose.

Mass Organizations' Greetings

OW260833 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- Vietnamese mass organizations have extended their warmest congratulations to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries on the 60th anniversary of the U.S.S.R. The message, jointly sent by the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, says:

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the brilliant achievements recorded by the Soviet people over the past 60 (sixty) years and regard them as a great encouragement to Vietnam in national construction and defence.

"Close solidarity with the Soviet Union has always been a cornerstone in the foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and state and a sacred unbreakable revolutionary feeling of the Vietnamese people for generations".

The two mass organizations pledge themselves to do their utmost to contribute to enhancing the time-honoured militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK241415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 82

[NHAN DAN 24 December editorial: "Mankind's Greatest Hope and Happiness"]

[Text] The world has just witnessed an event of great international significance. On 21 December 1982 a joint conference was held by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet Union. At this conference, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read an extremely important report on the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union. This was a recapitulation of the magnificent achievements recorded over the past 60 years by the Soviet Union -- the great land of Lenin, the most powerful socialist country of our time, a fine model for the implementation of the Leninist national policy, the bastion of world peace and revolution, and the confidence and hope of progressive mankind.

On external affairs, Comrade Andropov presented in a concise and profound manner the Soviet Union's attitude and stand toward world socialism, national liberation movements, newly liberated countries and the Nonaligned Movement; its relations of cooperation with other countries in the world; and its support for all nations which are struggling for independence and freedom. Comrade Andropov also pointed to the Soviet Union's peace policy, which is full of good will and shining with a just cause.

Together with the appeal for the defense of peace sent by the CPSU and the Soviet state to the national assemblies, governments, political parties and peoples of the world, Comrade Andropov's report has strongly reverberated far and wide and touched the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of people.

The Soviet state came into existence with an appeal for a struggle for peace. Over the past 60 years realities in the Soviet land and the Soviet Union's unswerving policies have consistently proven that the Soviet Union is a great peace fighter and the extremely powerful bastion of the struggle to defend peace and freedom of all nations. However, the struggle for the defense of peace by the Soviet Union and the socialist community is now entering a very crucial stage as U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces are pursuing an extremely stubborn policy of hostility toward them, an extremely gross policy of intervention into their internal affairs and an extremely frenzied arms race policy, thus straining the world situation to a dangerous extent. Therefore, to struggle for the defense and consolidation of a stable reliable and lasting peace is the most imperative demand of all people, all nations and all humanity.

Clearly backing up its consistent stand of loyalty to the Leninist policy of peace and international cooperation with concrete deeds, the Soviet Union has declared that it will not use nuclear arms first and once again called on those countries possessing nuclear weapons to make the same pledge. It stands ready to stop increasing its nuclear arms stockpile on the basis of reciprocity by the United States; advocates a quick and successful termination of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe; hopes for

an early agreement on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe; proposes immediate agreement on a complete and thorough ban on the testing of nuclear arms so that new types and models of such arms can no longer be produced; and advocates the banning and elimination of chemical weapons and the reopening at the earliest of the suspended negotiations on all the issues concerning the limitation and reduction of other weapons.

Comrade Andropov's report and the peace appeal of the Soviet Communist Party and state provide all the most important and realistic guidelines for peace and disarmament. The stand of the Soviet Union is very clear: A nuclear war cannot be allowed to take place, be it large or small, limited or global. It is obvious that the guidelines set forth by the Soviet party, state and people are well-meaning, fair and logical. The Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms has been welcomed throughout the world. Its proposal for limiting conventional arms and its readiness to agree on a pledge by all countries not to use conventional arms first have negated charges made by the West that the Soviet Union wants to maintain its superiority in conventional arms.

The Soviet Union has demanded that the United States adopt a serious attitude in order to reach a bilateral agreement on the reduction of various types of strategic nuclear arms because this is one of the major roads leading to the actual lessening of the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is ready to reduce by more than 25 percent its strategic weapons and has demanded that the United States does likewise in such a way as to balance the quantities of strategic weapons owned by the two sides. The Soviet Union has also proposed that nuclear warheads be reduced markedly, that the perfection of nuclear weapons be strictly limited, and that as long as the talks continue, each side will keep its strategic arsenal intact.

With regard to the consolidation of peace in Europe, the Soviet Union has proposed the signing of an agreement on banning all types of nuclear weapons -- which might be used to destroy targets in Europe -- including medium-range and strategic weapons. The Soviet Union has also proposed that the Soviet Union and the NATO member countries reduce all types of their medium-range weapons by more than three times [as heard]. The Soviet Union has agreed to keep in Europe a number of missiles equal to that of both Britain and France. This means that the Soviet Union is to remove hundreds of missiles, including tens of ultramodern missiles. The Soviet Union holds that the main road toward winning confidence and preventing all types of war, including unexpected war, is to end the arms race and to resume peaceful and correct relations among countries through detente.

It is very clear that once the Soviet Union's proposals are responded to, they will help block all roads leading to the arms race.

The present blind warlike and adventurous policy of the U.S. leaders and their deceitful policy on disarmament are being increasingly exposed and condemned. No one can accept the Reagan administration's logic that escalating the nuclear arms race is the way to disarmament.

The problem is how to end the arms race and not how to control the arms race, let alone to seek military superiority through efforts to demand the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

But the situation has changed. Gone are the days when the U.S. imperialists could rule the roost in the world. The world's people's desire and determination to protect peace are an invincible strength capable of stopping the hand of the warmongers and dispelling the danger of nuclear war.

With the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a support, mankind now has sufficient capabilities and material and spiritual force to preserve peace and human rights on this earth. Peace is certain to be protected.

In his greeting speech delivered at a recent meeting celebrating the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee and head of our party and state delegation said: From the decree of peace promulgated during the initial days of the Soviet administration to the peace program for the 1980's, the Soviet Union has tirelessly struggled for peace and security among nations -- the greatest aspiration and source of happiness for thousands of people on our planet. Our party and state fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, full of good will, which have once again been reaffirmed in the very inclusive report by Comrade Andropov.

The appeal of the Soviet party and state carries the invincible strength of the Soviet people's struggle for peace and meets the earnest aspiration of people the world over. The statement made by esteemed Comrade Andropov will continue to echo forever throughout the five continents. Let no one doubt this fact. The Soviet Union will never let its own security nor that of its allies be threatened. The Soviet Union will do everything on its part to ensure peace and stability for present and future generations. This is the voice of peace and revolution and a great source of encouragement and hope for the whole mankind as well as for our entire people in the sacred cause of building and defending their socialist fatherland.

MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRK

0W232341 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 23 -- An agreement on cooperation between the Vietnam People's Armed Forces and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces was signed here today. The signatories were General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and defence minister, and Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and defence minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Also today, the high-level Kampuchean military delegation left Hanoi on a tour of Vietnamese Army units.

Present at the farewell ceremony held at the guest house of the Defence Ministry were General Van Tien Dung, General Chu Huy Man, General Hoang Van Thai, Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, Lieutenant-General Bui Phung, Major-General Dang Vu Hiep, Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Luong, deputy head of the party C.C. Commission for External Relations Phan Dinh Vinh, Vice Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Dang Duc Loc, and others.

Yesterday evening, the high-level Kampuchean military delegation gave a banquet which was attended by General Van Tien Dung, General Hoang Van Thai, Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, Major-General Dang Vu Hiep and other senior officers.

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